

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

All Europe is hurrying for Morrison.

Is the salt here lost its protection?

There is no use of eating the pill with a sugar reduction of \$5,000,000—it is a pill all the same, and the dose is too strong for the American stomach.

There is a good Republican day in Pennsylvania. Even in such Democratic happy hunting grounds as York and Berks there were Republican gains.

The jobbers and politicians, we read, are preparing to bring out Mr. Blaine again. No! Just about 4,818,334 of them voted for him the last time he was out.

All the corruptionists are said to be fighting President Cleveland. This accusation in the Administration press is a poor return for the loyal, even effusive, support of the Pan-Elctricians.

In foreign gains were pointed in this direction the whole country, without regard to party, would be up in arms, as in 1776 and 1812. How much less destructive are foreign loans, loans, furnaces, and all the heavy ordnance of industry?

There is no demand in this neighborhood for free iron ore. Our manufacturers are satisfied on this point, and they are intelligent enough not to desire to knock holes in the dyke that keeps back part of the flood of foreign manufactures.

There is good news for Wheeling in the action of the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia. Now that the company has ordered rights of way to be secured and the pipe bought, there can be no doubt that it means business. There is gas for sale, and the company cannot let thirty miles of pipe lie idle. If the pipe laid gas will flow through it to Wheeling, the gas will flow through it to Wheeling, the gas will flow through it to Wheeling.

The sooner the better.

A pink Italian hand—Evan was an Italian, he never appears in the bill introduced in the Virginia Senate to settle the debt question. There is something about commissioners to adjust West Virginia's proportion. The last time the Virginia Commissioners were heard of they were lost, strayed or stolen; at all events the West Virginia Commissioners couldn't find them in Richmond. There was then no Wall Street syndicate back of the sovereign State of Virginia to save him harmless in a settlement.

The Knights of Labor are banded together to protect their wages. They take the ground that it is necessary to compel employers to be fair. Such an organization of labor has never before been known in any country, and it winds a vast power. The men of this organization know that they could make no headway against the capital of Europe. Unless they desire to be confronted with this new phase of the labor problem, they will see that they cannot too soon bring to bear the weight of their order against a reduction of the tariff.

The best reading in this morning's Intelligencer is what the men who know say about the proposed revision of the tariff. Of the strong points made by the tariff of the tariff to be let alone; the business of the country has weight enough to carry without further loading. Secondly, if there is to be a revision our home industries ought not to be revived out of existence.

Even under the present law the door is open for unscrupulous importers to do what Andrew Jackson would not allow the State of South Carolina to do half a century ago—nullify a law of the United States. Not only by taking advantage of loosely drawn clauses in the act—clauses loosely drawn with intent to deceive—but as well by undervaluations, goods are brought into this country which, it was supposed, the act of 1863 would keep out.

Free traders point to the rates in the schedules and ask, triumphantly, whether they are not high enough, well knowing that in effect they are but a slight bar to importations. If the importer will swear them through, as importers do. And so it happens that by various and devious ways American labor is cheated out of its reasonable competition.

In addition to these advantages it is proposed to give the foreign manufacturer the benefit of lower duties; and at this time when the markets of all Europe are glutted, when foreign labor will accept any wages, when they will bring bread, and when our own labor is either unemployed or discontented with its remuneration, is Congress legislating for Europe, or for the United States of America?

Tax Collector in Trouble.

GALENA, ILL., Feb. 17.—The Grand Jury of the Davis county Circuit Court has found an indictment, on the charge of swindling, against Jerry Leachan, tax collector of the township of East Galena. As sworn to by witnesses summoned by the Grand Jury, Leachan has been in the habit of taking a small sum from the money of each person from whom he collected taxes, varying in amounts from 50 cents to \$5, during his term of office, which last six years, ending in 1885. The amount thus fraudulently collected reached, it is alleged, several thousand dollars. The discovery was made accidentally, and since then upwards of 100 receipts, showing the collection of illegal sums, have been sent in. A bench warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued, but at last accounts he could not be found.

Did's Penny Pay.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—George Middleton was sent to the county jail this morning for failing to comply with an order of the County Court directing him to contribute \$25 a week for the support of his wife, who is seeking a decree of separate maintenance. Middleton is one of the managers of a dime museum and is reported to be wealthy.

SHOOK INDUSTRY

AND HOW IT WAS PARALYZED.

Discrimination of the Spanish Government.

West Virginia's Interest in the Revival of the Business—The Ransomed Proposed to Overcome its Prostration.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—A large delegation representing several States including West Virginia held a meeting here to-day, in the interest of the shook or stove industry. The West Virginia delegation was headed by Hon. B. R. Martin, of Grafton, and included Martin L. Shafar, of Preston county, H. S. Wilson, of Grafton, J. Cal. Painter, of Taylor, J. T. Smoot, U. N. Orr, W. H. Linn, Gus Shaffer, and Mr. Stone, of Preston county. There were also delegates from Maryland, Virginia, Maine and other States. After meeting at Willard's Hotel the delegation proceeded to the Capitol and had an audience with the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The interests of the shook industry of the country were presented by Messrs. Martin, of West Virginia; Reed and Willis, of Virginia; Dyer and Winslow, of Maine; and Mills, of Boston. The committee was composed of Messrs. Reed and Willis, of Virginia; Dyer and Winslow, of Maine; and Mills, of Boston. They were frequently interrupted by questions from Messrs. Morrison, Kelley, Reckenfeller, Reed and other members of the committee.

Mr. B. F. Martin in his argument called the committee's attention to the fact that one of the largest industries of the country, which had given employment to 50,000 laboring men is almost wrecked.

THE AMOUNT INVOLVED.

"Three or four years ago, he said, this country was shipping annually to Cuba a million shooks, or thirty million staves, sixteen million double barrel heads and many millions of hoops. West Virginia furnishing a large proportion of this great quantity. Within three years this industry has dwindled down until last year only a few hundred thousand shooks only were shipped. In consequence thousands of laboring men are out of employment and mills are idle everywhere.

CAUSE OF PROSTRATION.

The cause of this decrease of trade with Cuba is owing to the fact that the Spanish Government has discriminated against American shooks in regulating its export duties. Within the last three years sugar has been shipped to America from Cuba in bags manufactured in England and Germany, five bags holding 1,000 pounds, costing but one dollar, while the American shooks, holding the same amount, are furnished for five dollars each. On every 1,000 pounds of sugar, therefore, there is a saving of four dollars to importers when shipped in bags. The introduction of the latter has paralyzed our shook trade, which before amounted to \$2,000,000 per year. The only shooks used now are for the molasses trade.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED.

The remedy, Mr. Martin said, the delegation suggested, was to reduce the tariff on sugar one-fourth of one cent per pound only when shipped in American shooks. This would make the difference of the four dollars expense to be offset, as he said, by the tariff on sugar shipped in bags would be reduced to one dollar, and the shook industry would revive. The sugar trade would not be affected by this and Louisiana interests not be interfered with. The delegation asked the legislation in behalf of the American shooks and the 50,000 laboring men who were dependent on the industry. Six thousand vessels had been built during the last few years for this trade, and since the cheap bags had come into use none had been built. When sugar is shipped in bags the difference in the expense at the docks at the present time is about \$4,000,000. The sugar trade would be interested in this matter to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The committee gave the delegation a very respectful hearing.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS

James and Adopt Resolutions in regard to Information Asked for.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—There was a caucus of Republican Senators this morning, about twenty members being present. The session was not of great length, but was productive of decisive action. A series of resolutions was submitted by Mr. Edmunds, as follows:

First—Expressing the opinion of the Senate that the action of the Attorney General in refusing to furnish information called for by the Senate Committee in Judiciary in relation to suspended officials, no matter what his motives may have been, is reprehensible.

Second—That in cases where appointments have been made to fill vacancies created by removals, and the heads of the department refusing to furnish to the Senate information called for, the nominations shall be rejected.

Third—That the action of the Attorney General in refusing to furnish information called for by the Senate Committee in Judiciary in relation to suspended officials, no matter what his motives may have been, is reprehensible.

Fourth—That in cases where appointments have been made to fill vacancies created by removals, and the heads of the department refusing to furnish to the Senate information called for, the nominations shall be rejected.

It was decided that the resolutions adopted by the Republican senators in effect would be sent to the Attorney General, and that the heads of the departments be sent to the Senate.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The eighteenth annual convention of the National Women's Suffrage Association opened this afternoon in the Universalist church, at Thirtieth and M streets, with a large attendance. During the morning a business meeting was held at the Riggs House, among those present being Mrs. Spofford, Phoebe Cozens, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Herbert and Lillie Devereux Blake. The business of the convention is opportune, in view of the fact that the Special Committee of the Senate on Women's Claims, to which has been referred the amendment to the constitution, introduced by Senator Blair, and the object of which is to secure to women the right to vote, is expected to bring in a report during the present week.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Ex-Senator James B. Grooms, of Maryland, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

The House yesterday passed a bill reducing from eight to five cents the rate on money orders not exceeding \$5.

Henry E. Duncan, of West Virginia, has been appointed a special examiner of the Pension Office at a salary of \$1,400 per annum.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a monument to U. S. Grant, at Washington.

The main portion of yesterday's session of the Senate was taken up with the consideration of the Blair Educational bill, while the House devoted the greater part of its time to the Pitts Porter bill.

The House Committee on Weights and Measures yesterday heard Mr. Dexter H. Hawkins, of New York, in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Hawkins was delegated by the Anti-Monopoly League of New York to present the views of that organization.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads

MINERS' MEETING

AT CUMBERLAND, MD., TO-DAY.

To Consider the Question of Wages and Hours of Labor—Trouble at the Hevler Mines, Mo.—No Prospects of an Early Settlement of the Coke Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 17.—A convention of the miners of Pocahontas, Virginia, Elk Garden, West Virginia, Maryland, and Clearfield, Pa., and the Cumberland, Maryland, regions, will be held here to-morrow to effect an organization to secure united action on questions of wages, hours, etc. Full representation is expected. It is understood that the Clearfield miners are about to ask an advance of from forty to fifty cents a ton, and it is rumored that the Cumberland miners who now receive the same rate may follow their example.

FARMER'S HOUSE BURNED.

The Family Made a Narrow Escape—A Boy Slightly Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Feb. 17.—The house of Edward Simpson, about five miles northeast of this place, was discovered on fire about 10 o'clock last night by Mrs. Simpson, who upon entering one of the rooms found it filled with smoke and at once gave the alarm to the other members of the family. All fled, except one, a boy about fourteen years of age, who was seriously injured, fatally burned. The boy, it is said, found a window of the second story, but not being able to get out, he was burned. The building was totally destroyed, because of the headway the fire had made before it was discovered.

HORRIBLE DEATH

Of Four Children who Attempted to Build a Fire with Kerosene.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A Herald special from Onondaga, N. Y., says: Persons arriving here to-day Monday night from Sanger Island, in the Chesapeake bay, brought intelligence of a terrible burning accident that occurred there on Sunday afternoon. Four small children undertook to build a fire with kerosene. The can exploded, scattering the burning fluid over the children and igniting their clothing. There were no grown people in the house at the time and the children were frightened and fled in terror. The burning garments until last night were found or are to be made, shall go free. They also ask for an advance in wages, the total abolition of company stores, the appointment of check-keepers, who shall be paid for their services, the striking of all wages of uniform size, 33 1/3 bushels, and that each miner shall have the right to be hoisted out of the mines at any time and as many times a day as he may desire.

The syndicate is willing to grant the advance of March 15, provided the men will return to work at once at the old rates, but positively refuse to make any other concessions. Another meeting will be held on Thursday, when definite action will be taken.

Nearly one thousand strikers gathered at the Hevler works to-day to persuade the employees to quit work. Many of the strikers are armed and trouble is feared if the men refuse to join the strike.

MINERS' STRIKE

At the Hevler Mines, Missouri—Prospects of Men going to Work.

DAVENPORT, Mo., Feb. 17.—No work was done in the No. 1 mine yesterday, but at No. 4 a few colored men went down into the pit and at noon a number more resumed work. By night Mr. Loomis claimed nearly the full force had gone to work. It is understood that measures have been taken to form an agreement, which all the colored miners were urged to sign, binding themselves to work if the reduction in wages was made. Mr. Loomis says his men are nearly all contented. A few of the colored men however, had been bribed by the white miners and were endeavoring to stir up dissatisfaction among the rest, but their efforts had with little success. As soon as he found out who these men were he discharged them. He regarded the fact of some of the men resuming work as an indication that there would be no strike.

The negroes say that no strike has been declared, and are free to work who choose. They deny, however, that more than fifty men went to work to-day, and are still firm in the belief that Mr. Loomis will not make the reduction, and await the action of a committee appointed to confer with him.

Carpet Weavers' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The strike of the ingrain carpet weavers is practically ended, Boggs & White, Henderson & Keifer and James Doherty, yesterday agreed to pay the advanced price, and their hand looms, about 150 in number, were set in motion this morning. Five or six other weavers, however, who were not so contented with the new arrangement, were discharged them. Of the larger manufacturers, only Ivin, Dietz & Magee still hold out.

At the meeting of the striking handloom carpet weavers last night, the committee decided to allow the men to work on any other terms. The idea of his wanting to fight for the gate receipts, the winner to take 80 per cent and the loser 20 per cent, shows the world what a man is willing to do, take 20 per cent and receive a good salary. Just what he will get, however, he stands in front of John L. Sullivan, of Boston, champion of the world.

Sullivan left this afternoon for Marlboro, but he will return to this city on Monday. He is a low fellow, a cheap shot, and as he is a champion paper fighter, he is termed "Paddy Ryan."

Mrs. Dudley "Cared."

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Counsel for Mrs. Yeulud Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, is authority for the statement that she is cured; that a certificate to that effect will be sent to the State Superintendent of Prisons, who will take her before a Supreme Court Judge and obtain an order for her release from the Insane Asylum. He says the State Board of Charities have decided not to take any action looking towards sending her back to England.

When Rossa was informed of the expected release of Mrs. Dudley he became suddenly grave and suggested that she would probably be sent back to England, and expressed himself as not sure that she would not try a repetition of her attempt on his life.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—A special from Beauregard to the Picayune says: A notorious colored desperado named James, who had twice escaped from jail, was discovered in his old neighborhood on Bahala Creek, on the night of the 15th inst., and surrounded by a posse of citizens. James refused to surrender and he was shot, seven bullet holes taking effect, but he made his escape in the dark. Next day the entire community renewed the search. They tracked him to Ruffington Bryant's house. He surrendered and was taken to Roadport bridge, where he was hanged to a tree.

George Robinson, colored, charged with having killed Millard F. Parker, was taken from the Parish jail last night by a party of 100 men and hanged near the scene of the murder.

Henry Waterson's Condition.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—Mr. Waterson was not so well at 10 o'clock to-night. His mind was very active to-day and he talked too much, in spite of all that could be done. His physicians report his temperature at 101; pulse, 118; respiration, 22. This is not so good as was hoped, and occasional rest is great danger. The resumption of brain activity is not regarded as favorable.

The Arthur Kill Bridge.

TRAFFORD, N. J., Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-night, after two days had been devoted to its discussion, the bill to prevent the Baltimore & Ohio from bridging the Arthur Kill, thereby securing entrance to New York harbor, passed by a vote of 11 to 6.

MINERS' MEETING

AT CUMBERLAND, MD., TO-DAY.

To Consider the Question of Wages and Hours of Labor—Trouble at the Hevler Mines, Mo.—No Prospects of an Early Settlement of the Coke Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 17.—A convention of the miners of Pocahontas, Virginia, Elk Garden, West Virginia, Maryland, and Clearfield, Pa., and the Cumberland, Maryland, regions, will be held here to-morrow to effect an organization to secure united action on questions of wages, hours, etc. Full representation is expected. It is understood that the Clearfield miners are about to ask an advance of from forty to fifty cents a ton, and it is rumored that the Cumberland miners who now receive the same rate may follow their example.

THE COKE STRIKE.

No Prospects of a Settlement—Peculiar Demands of the Hungarians.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17.—There seems to be no immediate prospects of an amicable settlement of the coke strike at present. The demands are widely at variance. The English miners want an advance in wages, but have a few other demands which they press. The Hungarians and Germans, however, have a list as long as the Persian Code. They demand that nobody shall be prosecuted for rioting and illegal acts committed during the strike. They say that the men at present are in a state of panic, and that the coke strike is a result of the panic. They demand that the men at present are in a state of panic, and that the coke strike is a result of the panic. They demand that the men at present are in a state of panic, and that the coke strike is a result of the panic.

The syndicate is willing to grant the advance of March 15, provided the men will return to work at once at the old rates, but positively refuse to make any other concessions. Another meeting will be held on Thursday, when definite action will be taken.

Nearly one thousand strikers gathered at the Hevler works to-day to persuade the employees to quit work. Many of the strikers are armed and trouble is feared if the men refuse to join the strike.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT

And West Virginia's Portion—Bill Introduced in the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day a bill prepared by the Lieutenant Governor was introduced by Senator Wingfield to facilitate the settlement of the public debt of the State. A lengthy preamble gives the history of the debt, the apportionment of one-third to West Virginia, the reasons that impelled the General Assembly to pass the Riddleberger bill and the equities of the whole case. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint three citizens of the State, a Board of Commissioners to confer with the bondholders, and to acquire them with the material and financial condition of Virginia, and explain the facts which make the settlement under the Riddleberger act equitable and the acceptance by them necessary for the protection of their interests.

The Commissioners are empowered to take steps to adjust with West Virginia a just proportion of the State debt as it existed prior to the 1st of January 1861, to be borne by West Virginia, and by Virginia. The bill further provides that the amount secured, to be paid by West Virginia, shall be divided among the holders of West Virginia certificates, which have been issued under the different acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, or which may be issued before the 1st of January 1867.

Missouri Temperance Convention.

SEDALE, Mo., Feb. 17.—The State Submitters' Convention which has been in session in this city, adopted a resolution yesterday demanding of the next State Legislature the submission to the people of the next election an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the manufacture, the giving away and sale of all intoxicating liquors as beverages, including wine and beer. The resolutions also demand of the legislature the passage of the local option law, to be in effect until such time as prohibition may be adopted by the people.

Done to the Hunting Ground.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A young Indian named "Red Eagle," on his way home from the Indian training school at Philadelphia to his home at Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, died at the Northwestern Railway station here on the morning of the 16th inst. He was accompanied by nine other Indians, all from their way home from school. He had been urged not to attempt to undertake the journey, owing to his extreme weakness.

The Payne Investigation.

COLUMBIA, O., Feb. 17.—Representative Hall was recalled before the Payne Investigating Committee to-day to explain a portion of the evidence given yesterday, and W. A. Taylor, a newspaper correspondent, was the other witness called. He denied having furnished, of his own knowledge, the amounts given by Donavin in his letter as having been paid to members for their vote.

De Lesseps at Panama.

PANAMA, Feb. 17.—Count De Lesseps arrived this morning. The entire official staff of the Panama Canal Company were present to welcome him as he came ashore from the steamer.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Over \$500,000 in gold was exported from New York yesterday.

George C. Cannon, Mormon chief, escaped from a train conveying him back to Salt Lake City, but was soon recaptured. He was slightly injured by his jump.

The twenty alleged filibusters from New York for Arkansas have landed on Turk's Island, where they will find little to eat except salt, and no one to fight except negro salt miners.

Mrs. Frederick Hollenbeck was found dead in a well near Seymour, Ind. She is thought to have committed suicide through grief at the loss of her daughter, who dropped dead two weeks ago.

Judge Yates, of Peoria, Ill., who squandered a rich estate in his trust, and deserted his family, has left Montreal, Canada, where he was stopping with a young woman whom he had seduced, American detectives being on his track.

The management of the Toledo House of Refuge is said to be horrible, the inmates being provided with the poorest of comforts and subjected to cruel punishments. The Ohio House of Representatives has ordered an investigation.

The quarterly meeting of the Central Ohio of the Good Templars is in session at Pittsburgh. Delegates are present from all the roads bounded on the east by Erie, Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and on the west by Louisville, Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne.

Frederick Herrmann and Martin Brockmann, president directors of the Cincinnati Infirmary, and John J. Scully, ex-director, are among from the city, and it is supposed that they have fled to Canada, or some nearer resort, to escape punishment for dishonest practices as officers of the institution.

Governor John B. Neil, of Idaho, recently arrived in New York from Columbia, O., says of the Payne bribery business, that he doesn't think Payne "did anything himself, but he knew what was going on and winked at it. His son Oliver helped to engineer his election, assisted by John R. McLean."

A Thousand Men Out of Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—The large iron foundry of Morris, Tasker & Co., at New Castle, Del., which gives employment to 1,000 hands, has been closed and is offered for sale. The foundry at Fifth and Tenth streets, this city, is still running. The result of a promoter given by the firm and the retirement of the others has caused this change.

Wages Raised.

ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Newfrew Manufacturing Company, which is one of the largest manufacturers of gingham and table cloths in the country, have raised the wages of their operatives 10 percent, to take from March 1st. The men had not asked for more pay.

PT. PLEASANT ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and a number Slightly Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PT. PLEASANT, W. Va., Feb. 17.—It is difficult to obtain a correct statement as to the cause which led to the accident which occurred on the Ohio Central Railroad near this place yesterday evening, owing to the reticence of the railroad officials. Train No. 2, due here at 5 o'clock P. M., was a mixed one, there being seven or eight heavily loaded freight cars attached to it. When at Ten Mile creek, where the road-bed is not sufficiently ballasted, the weight of these cars spread the track and threw one of the freight cars from the rails, which ran along on the ties for about a quarter of a mile, until it reached the trestle. The coaches being in the rear, there were no persons on the train to the trestle and remained there, and the rear coach plunged into the creek, a distance of about twenty-five feet, and was completely submerged in the water. In this coach were some dozen passengers, but strange to say they all escaped death. The escape of any of the passengers was a miracle. A wedding train was sent up from this place last night and the track cleared and the trestle and road repaired. The train due from Charleston at 10 A. M. arrived on time.

THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

His Tariff Reduction Ideas.

A Serious Blow at American Industries, and Seemingly Especially Aimed at Utah Wheeling and Vicinity—Talks with Some Leading Manufacturers.

The gist of the Morrison Tariff bill, as it bears upon the interests of this section, printed in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER, was pursued with great interest by the general public here, but by no means so eagerly as by the persons most directly and seriously affected by any alteration of the tariff laws—the manufacturers of iron, glass and earthenware. Reporters interviewed leading representatives of all these classes of manufacture yesterday, and the result was the discovery of an overwhelming sentiment of disapproval of the proposed reduction of the duties on certain imports. Manufacturers have little fear, as a general thing, that the bill will pass, but all deplore the constant attempts to pass similar measures through Congress, declaring that the mere disposition to reduce the tariff, manifested at every session of Congress, does grave harm.

The gentlemen whose opinions were obtained in nearly every instance expressed the belief that the duty on their special product was low as it ought to be under the act of 1883, as low as it could be placed without wrecking disaster on the manufacturing interest. The prevailing disposition here is to "let well enough alone." While a majority of those quoted above would like to see the duty increased, all prefer to allow the tariff to remain as it is, rather than to be constantly tampering with it, and increasing with each alteration the unfair inequalities which now exist.

The opinions given in detail hereafter are those of intelligent, experienced mill operators, and are given in full, as they are qualified to judge of the matters of which they speak, and their liberal views and honest expressions are manifest in the talks quoted.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT

And West Virginia's Portion—Bill Introduced in the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day a bill prepared by the Lieutenant Governor was introduced by Senator Wingfield to facilitate the settlement of the public debt of the State. A lengthy preamble gives the history of the debt, the apportionment of one-third to West Virginia, the reasons that impelled the General Assembly to pass the Riddleberger bill and the equities of the whole case. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint three citizens of the State, a Board of Commissioners to confer with the bondholders, and to acquire them with the material and financial condition of Virginia, and explain the facts which make the settlement under the Riddleberger act equitable and the acceptance by them necessary for the protection of their interests.

The Commissioners are empowered to take steps to adjust with West Virginia a just proportion of the State debt as it existed prior to the 1st of January 1861, to be borne by West Virginia, and by Virginia. The bill further provides that the amount secured, to be paid by West Virginia, shall be divided among the holders of West Virginia certificates, which have been issued under the different acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, or which may be issued before the 1st of January 1867.

ONE IS CHEAP ENOUGH.

"We do not need any reduction of the duty on iron. It is cheap enough—cheap as I ever knew it, and as cheap as it can be and pay labor living wages for digging it. The duty on iron ore is only 50 cents a ton, and is not sufficient to keep it out of this country. Train loads of it are sent to England, and it is sold at the time. It is imported via Baltimore, and is used by one mill, at least, because it is cheaper than the grade of superior ore which takes its place. We use no foreign ore, and need none. We find all the grade of domestic ore that we need. Ore is quoted now at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton, and it is sold at \$2.75 for the finest. Nobody need want it any cheaper. The African comes in at about \$5, paid duty."

As to cut nails, Mr. Vance says there is no need of any duty to protect them. They are not made here, and they are not made elsewhere. They are made by the superior quality and the better appliances used by American manufacturers.

Steel rails, at \$34, the current quotation, can be made at a legitimate profit. Any reduction of duty to protect them, they are not made here, and they are not made elsewhere. They are made by the superior quality and the better appliances used by American manufacturers.

For some time past, exchanges from the interior have been printing accounts of the marauding exploits of a man and boy, known as Tom Brady and his son. Their favorite occupation appeared to be horse-stealing. Last week W. H. Triplett, a detective from New York, passed through Beverly, Randolph county, on the track of these parties. He gave the man's name as Jerry Hays and that of the boy as Frank Hays, and said that they had been in the act of stealing a horse from Frederick county, and were on their way to Maryland, and worked down into Virginia, and then into this State.

A few days since several Greene county, Pa. boys, among them two sons of a gentleman named Burns, aged 12 and 16, were playing together, when the younger of the two boys, who was named "Tumble," became angered and stabbed his brother in the breast with the large blade of a penknife. The wound is right over the heart and is a very serious one. If not fatal one. One lung was pierced, and the boy is now in a precarious condition. The father, who is a farmer, managed to get hold of a loaded revolver several years ago, when a mere child, and shot his little sister, still younger, in the month, from the effects of which, however, she recovered.

Workingman's Ticket for Martin's Ferry.

A preliminary meeting was held Tuesday night in the G. A. R. hall at Martin's Ferry, for the purpose of organizing the proposed workingman's ticket for the next municipal election. The ticket was to be voted for at the April election. Jacob Rense was called to the chair and Charles Green appointed secretary. Those present embraced a sprinkling of Republicans, Democrats and Unionists.